

VOYEYKOVA, I., arkhitektor

The best place in the house should be the child's study  
corner. Rabotnitsa 37 no.9:28 8 '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Children--Care and hygiene)

VOYEKOVA, I.N., kand.iskusstvovedeniya

Rolled materials for finishing walls. Opyt stroi. 15:87-105 '58.  
(Wallpaper) (MIRA 11:11)

VOYEVKOVA, I.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Equipment of foreign enterprises producing lightweight blocks.  
Opyt stroi. no.18:46-68 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Lightweight concrete) (Concrete blocks)

VOYEYKOVA, I.N., kand.iskusstvovedeniya

Coiled finishing materials for walls and floors. Opyt. stroi.  
no.16:105-121 '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Wallpaper) (Linoleum)

VOYEYKOVA, M.G., inzh.

Preparation and use of peat-manure-earth composts. Inform.  
biul. VDNKH no.2:27-28 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya mekhanizatsii primeneniya udobreniy Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta udobreniy.

VOYEKOVA, V.N.

True congenital distichia. Trudy 1-ge MM 32:247-251 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

LUPAKOV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOYEYKOV, V.P., inzh.

Use of EI692 steel for work at 800 . Metalloved.i term.obr.met.  
no.2:49-51 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Steel, Heat resistant) (Metals at high temperature)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001861120001-1**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001861120001-1"**



VOYEYKOVA, E. D.

1324. Issledovaniye kataliticheskogo vosstanovleniya ionov serebra proyavlyayushchimi  
voshchestvami. [L.], 1954. 12s. s graf. zosm. (Gos. ordena Lenina optich. in-t  
im. S. I. Vavilova). 100 ekz. B. ts. - [54-52863]

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

KULICHENKO, V.F.; KOVYRSHINA, I.B.; VOYNYKOVA, I.S.; SHIRINA, K.F.; BUGEL'SKIY,  
Yu.A.

[Skillful hands; organization and work of the "Skillful Hands" club] Umelye  
ruki. Organizatsiia i soderzhanie raboty krushka "Umelye ruki." Izd-vo  
TsK VLKSM "Molodaiia gvardiia", 1953. 286 p.

(MLBA 6:11)

(Manual training)

BERRI, R.Ya., dotsent; KOZYLYAYEV, P.A., dotsent; LUNTS, O.L., dotsent;  
LIBIN, M.L., starshiy prepodavatel'; ROZENTAL', M.I., assistant.  
Prinimali uchastiye: FUKS, B.A., prof.; VOYEYKOVA, S.V., dotsent;  
KOZITSIN, V.I., dotsent; TEUSH, V.L., dotsent. ANOSHINA, K.I.,  
red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Higher mathematics; instructions and control problems for students  
specializing in agriculture, fish culture, and forestry in upper-  
level correspondence schools (departments)] Vysshaya matematika;  
metodicheskie ukazaniia i kontrol'nye zadaniia dlia studentov sel'-  
skokhoziaistvennykh, rybokhoziaistvennykh i lesokhoziaistvennykh  
spetsial'nostei zaочnykh vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii (fakul'tetov).  
Pod red. G.L.Luntsa. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Sovetskaya nauka," 1958.  
90 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya.  
Metodicheskoye upravleniye.  
(Mathematics)

FAYERMAN, G.P.; VOYEKOVA, Ye.D.

Study of the catalytic effect of sols on the reduction of silver ions  
with developers. Usp.nauch.fot.no.4:150-163 '55. (MIRA 9:4)  
(Photography--Developing and developers)

VOYEYKOVA, Ye. D.

FAYERMAN, G.P.; VOYEYKOVA, Ye. D.

Mechanism of the catalytic action of development nuclei. Usp.  
nauch.fot. 3:174-182 '55. (MIRA 9:1)  
(Photographic chemistry)

VOYEYKOVA, Ye-D.

3

of AgNO<sub>3</sub> with a mass ...

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001861120001-1**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001861120001-1"**

VOYEYKOVA, Ye. D.

"Investigation of the Catalytic Reduction of Silver Ions by Developers." Cand  
Chem Sci, State Optical Inst, Leningrad 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (13)  
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55)



VOIGT, J.

Voigt, J. and Heumann, J.

The preparation of monodispersed silver hydrosol free from protecting colloids

Z anorg. allgem. Chem., Vol. 164, 1927, pp. 403-19

Chem. Abs., Vol. 21, 3512

The usual Ag hydrosols are polydispersed and contain varicolored submicrons. Sols with uniformly colored particles can be prepared. It is necessary to have materials of the utmost purity and to use very dil. Ag solns. As starting material, a soln. of Ag<sub>2</sub>O contg. 0.001% Ag was used. The method of seeding with Ag or Au nuclei was employed. The Au proved more favorable. Hydrazine sulfate or hydrate, formol and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> were found suitable reducing agents. Solns. of P in ether were unsuitable because spontaneous nucleus formation takes place too readily.

VOIGT, M.

Menzel, Henrich; Schulz, H.; Sieg, L; and ~~Voigt, M.~~

Boric acids and alkali salts of boric acids. Supplement to communication VIII.  
IX. The system sodium tetraborate water.

Z. anorg. allegem. Chem., Vol. 224, 1935 pp. 1-22

Chem. Abs., Vol. 30, P. 7848-3

Voyinov, A.P.

124-11-13409

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 155 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voyinov, A. P.

TITLE: Steel-Wood Beams.  
(Stalederevyanye balki.)

PERIODICAL: Nauk. pratsi Kharkivs'k. in-t inzh. komun. budivnitstva 1956, Nr 7,  
pp 17-60 (Ukrainian paper with Russian résumé).

ABSTRACT: Theoretical and experimental investigations show that the carrying ability of a wooden beam can be increased by bonding a reinforcing steel flange onto it at temperatures of 160°-200° (C) with water-resistant bonding BF-2 or BF-4. The resulting prestressed condition increases the operational carrying strength of the beam. Computational procedure and test results are shown.

Bibliography: 5 references.

A. V. Dyatlov

Card 1/1

VOYK, V.

A matter of national significance. Sov.profsoiuzy 6 no.17:16-  
17 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predsedatel' Leningradskogo oblastnogo komiteta profsoyuza  
rabochikh mashinostroyeniya.  
(Leningrad--Machinery industry) (Efficiency, Industrial)

POLAND / Farm Animals, Honey-Bees

Q-8

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7258

Author : Jerzy Voyke

Inst : Not given

Title : Bees Do Not Differentiate Between the Larvae of Drones and Bees

Orig Pub: Pszczelarstwo, 1956, 7, No 5, 1-4 (Pol'sk).

Abstract: The author has observed instances of the establishment by bees of queen cells in honeycombs close to the brood of drones. The queen cells in these cases were in no way different from those usually used by queen bees. From a standard beehive, the entire brood was removed, and from other beehives three frames of sealed and three frames of unsealed broods of bees were brought in, as well as three frames of unsealed drone broods, which had been obtained

Card 1/2

POLAND / Farm Animals, Honey-Bees

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7258

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861120001-1"

Abstract: from a colony of drones who had deposited their unfertilized ova in the cells meant for bees. Three days later, a queen cell was found in the honeycomb of the drones similar to those found in the honeycombs of the bees. In the second experiment, honeycombs with an unsealed brood from the drone colony and from another normal colony were introduced into a normal colony. Three days later, the bees established five queen cells in the bee broods, and six cells in the drones. Conclusion was drawn that bees, during the establishment of queen bee cells, do not distinguish between the broods of the bee and those of the drone.

Card 2/2

VOYKHANSKAYA, B. S.

37419. SUKHENKO, F. T. i VOYKHANSKAYA, B. S. Soderzhaniye Vitamina Cv Raznykh Sortakh Pomidorov.-- V Ogl. 2-Y Avt: B. O. Voykhanskaya. Sbornik Rabot Po Voprosam Gigiyeny Pitaniya. Novosibirsk, 1949, s. 128-33.-- Bibliogr: 8 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

SAMSONOV, G.V.; VEDENEYEVA, V.V.; SELEZNEVA, A.A.; VOYKHANSKAYA, E.Ye.

Ion exchange on anion exchangers involving penicillin. Zhur.  
fiz. khim. 37 no.4:725-729 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

VOYKHANSKAYA. N.F.

Visibility of photospheric flares on the solar disk. Nov. 22, 1963  
no. 328:120-124 '65. (MIRA 18:10)



VOYKHANSKAYA, N.F.

The broadening mechanism of Fraunhofer hydrogen lines. *Astron. zhur.*  
42 no.5:1122, S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra astrofiziki.

L 5432-66 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT5026210

SOURCE CODE: UR/2703/65/000/328/0120/0124

AUTHOR: Voykhanskaya, N. F.

31  
B+1

ORG: Astronomical Observatory, Leningrad State University (Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) 55

TITLE: On the visibility of photospheric flares on the solar disk 12,55

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenyye zapiski, no. 328, 1965. Seriya matematicheskikh nauk, no. 39. Trudy Astronomicheskoy observatorii, v. 22, 120-124

TOPIC TAGS: solar photosphere, photosphere, solar flare, solar telescope, solar visible radiation, solar limb, solar disk, temperature gradient, temperature distribution, solar radiation scattering

ABSTRACT: An explanation is given for the visibility of flares for a 200-degree temperature difference between them and the photosphere and for their gradual disappearance in moving toward the center of the solar disk. The relative gradient  $\Delta \Phi$  is calculated from the formula

$$\Delta \Phi = \Phi - \Phi_0 = \frac{C_1}{r} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{C_2}{r}}\right)^{-1} - \frac{C_1}{r_0} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{C_2}{r_0}}\right)^{-1}$$

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L 5432-66

ACC NR: AT5026210

where  $\bar{\Phi}_0$  is the spectrophotometric gradient at the point of comparison. From this, the spectrophotometric gradient  $\bar{\Phi}$  and the temperature  $T$  are found. The contrasts are calculated, assuming that the photosphere and a flare radiate as an absolutely black body. The visibility function  $V_\lambda$  is calculated by the formula

$$V_\lambda = P_\lambda^{acc} \eta_\lambda v_\lambda$$

where  $P_\lambda$  is the transmission of the atmosphere,  $z$  the zenith distance of the sun,  $\eta_\lambda$  the light losses in the optics of the telescope, and  $v_\lambda$  the visibility function of the naked eye. A curve of  $V_\lambda$  for the solar telescope of the Astronomical Observatory of Leningrad State University is shown in Fig. 1. Corrections are made for light scattering by the atmosphere. It is found that as a flare moves toward the center of the solar disk its visibility is impaired and that it gradually disappears. The greater the area of the flare, the closer to the center it can be seen.

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L 5432-66

ACC NR: AT5026210

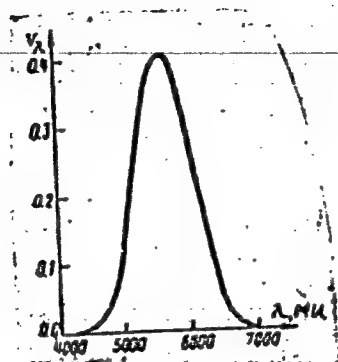


Fig. 1. Graph of function  $V_\lambda$

Orig. art. has: 3 graphs, 2 tables, and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: AA/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

*Feb*  
Card 3/3

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/005/0057/0057

ACC NR: AR6028763.

AUTHOR: Voykhanskaya, N. F.

TITLE: Investigation of motion in solar facular plages using  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  lines of ionized Ca

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 6.51.452

REF SOURCE: Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 9, 1965, 57-61

TOPIC TAGS: solar facula, solar plage, solar photosphere

TRANSLATION: The  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  Ca II lines from spectrograms obtained by the solar telescope of the Astronomical Observatory of the Leningrad State University (solar image diameter 203 mm, dispersion 0.98 Å/mm) were used to measure facular rates  $v_r$  and turbulence rates  $v_t$  above the faculae. The obtained values of turbulence rates agree with the values previously obtained by V. A. Krat and V. L. Khokhlova. Gradient  $v_t$  in the chromosphere above the faculae was determined: it amounts to 7 m/sec per km. 7 references. M. G.

SUB CODE: 03

UDC: 523.75

Card 1/1

Voykhanskiy, M. Ye.

56-4-26/54

AUTHOR:

Voykhanskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE:

Selection Rules for Electromagnetic Transition in Deformed Nuclei (Pravila otbora dlya elektromagnitnykh perekhodov v deformirovannykh yadrah)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 4, pp. 1004 - 1009 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The selection rules for electromagnetic transitions in a badly deformed nucleus are theoretically derived. They read:

$\Delta\Omega = \Omega_f - \Omega_i$	$\Delta\Lambda = \Lambda_f - \Lambda_i$	$\Delta\Sigma = \Sigma_f - \Sigma_i$	$\Delta N = N_f - N_i$	$\Delta n_z = n_{zf} - n_{zi}$	Additional conditions
a) selection rules for $N, n_z, \Lambda, \Sigma$ for electric transitions of the multipole order $\lambda$					
$\pm \lambda$ $\pm(\lambda - 1)$ 0 0	$\pm \lambda$ $\pm(\lambda - 1)$ 0 0	0 0 0 0	$\lambda, \lambda - 2, \dots, -\lambda$ $\lambda, \lambda - 2, \dots, -\lambda$ $\pm 2$ 0, $\pm 2$	0 $\pm 1$ $\pm 2$ 0	- $\lambda = 2$ $\lambda = 2$

Card 1/2

56-4-26/54

# Selection Rules for Electromagnetic Transition in Deformed Nuclei

$\Delta Q = Q_f - Q_i$	$\Delta M = M_f - M_i$	$\Delta \Sigma = \Sigma_f - \Sigma_i$	$\Delta N = N_f - N_i$	$\Delta n_z = n_{zf} - n_{zi}$	Additional conditions
b) selection rules for $N, n_z, \Delta, \Sigma$ for magnetic transitions of the multipole order $\lambda$					
$\pm \lambda$	$\pm \lambda$	0	$\lambda+1, \lambda-1, \dots, -(\lambda+1)$	$\pm$	-
$\pm \lambda$	$\pm(\lambda-1)$	$\pm 1$	$\lambda-1, \lambda-3, \dots, -(\lambda-1)$	0	-
$\pm(\lambda-1)$	$\pm(\lambda-1)$	0	$\lambda-1, \lambda-3, \dots, -(\lambda-1)$	0	$\lambda > 1$
$\pm(\lambda-1)$	$\pm(\lambda-1)$	0	$\lambda+1, \lambda-1, \dots, -(\lambda+1)$	$\pm 2$	$\lambda > 1$
$\pm(\lambda-1)$	$\pm(\lambda-2)$	$\pm 1$	$\lambda-1, \lambda-3, \dots, -(\lambda-1)$	$\pm 1$	$\lambda = 2$
0	0	0	$\pm 1, \pm 3$	$\pm 1$	$\lambda = 2$
0	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	0	

The taking into account of the selection rule for  $N, n_z, \Delta, \Sigma$  permits to clear up the probability discrepancies between the experimentally found and the theoretically calculated electromagnetic transitions. There are 4 tables and 2 Slavic references. Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni Gertsen (Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Gertsena) May 8, 1957 (initially), and June 30, 1957 (after revision) Library of Congress

ASSOCIATION:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

SOV/48-23-2-15/20

21(7)  
AUTHORS:

Voykhanskiy, M. Ye., Listengarten, M. A.

TITLE:

On the Selection Rules of Conversion Transitions (O pravilakh otkhoda pri konversionnykh perekhodakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,  
Vol 23, Nr 2, pp 238-243 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The conversion probability is determined by the sum of the internal and external matrix elements  $\langle M_e \rangle$  and  $\langle U_\gamma \rangle$ . Both matrix elements are subject to various selection rules. If there is a selection rule according to which the probabilities of internal conversion are not influenced in the case of strong decrease of the probability of  $\gamma$  radiation and external conversion, the nucleus largely contributes to conversion and the CIC (coefficients of internal conversion) depend on the nuclear structure. Therefore, CIC measurements may indicate the nuclear structure. Also the problem of selection rules for conversions on forbidden transitions is connected herewith. In the present paper the selection rule is given in a general form for transitions of any multipole order on the basis of asymptotic quantum numbers for the matrix

Card 1/3



SOV/48-23-2-15/20

# On the Selection Rules of Conversion Transitions

elements of  $\langle M_e \rangle$  internal conversion in nonspherical nuclei. In addition, the selection rule for electric conversion transitions is given more accurately than in reference 5, taking into account the complete term for the nuclear currents of transitions. The influence exercised by the nuclear structure upon the CIC is determined by the quantity of parameter  $\lambda = \langle M_e \rangle / \langle U_y \rangle$ . In the case of a magnetic  $2^1$ -pole radiation the CIC depend only on one parameter  $\lambda_1^0$ ,

in the case of electric multipoles they depend on  $\lambda_1^{(+1)}$  and  $\lambda_1^{(-1)}$ . The obtained selection rules, with respect to the asymptotic quantum numbers, for the matrix elements of inner conversion in nonspherical nuclei are given in table 1 (electric multipole order) and table 2 (magnetic multipole order). For electric dipole conversions it was found that they differ from all other radiation and conversion transitions at small energies by their spin. There are 2 tables and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/48-23-2-15/20

On the Selection Rules of Conversion Transitions

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo  
gos. universiteta im. A. A. Zhdanova  
(Scientific Research Institute of Physics of Leningrad  
State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

Card 3/3

VOYKHANSKIY, M. YE.

56-4-39/54

AUTHOR: Voykhanskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE: An Asymptotic Selection Rule for the  $\beta$ -Disintegration of Deformed Nuclei (Asimptoticheskiye pravila otbora dlya  $\beta$ -raspada deformirovannykh yader) (Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 4, pp. 1054 - 1056 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The selection rules of the asymptotic quantum numbers  $N, n_z, \Lambda, \Sigma$ , for  $\beta$ -transitions of any degree of interdiction ( $\lambda \geq 1$ ) for the different interaction possibilities are theoretically derived. They are:

possibilities	matrix elements	$K = \Delta\Omega = \Delta I$	$\Delta\Lambda$	$\Delta\Sigma$	$\Delta n_z$	$\Delta N$
$S, V$	$\{y_{\lambda K}(r)\}$	$\pm\lambda$	$\pm\lambda$	0	0	$\lambda, \lambda - 2 \dots -\lambda$
$V$	$\{y_{\lambda K}(\nabla)\}$	$\pm\lambda$	$\pm\lambda$	0	0	$\lambda, \lambda - 2 \dots -\lambda$
$T, A$	$\{y_{\lambda+1K}(\sigma)\}$	$\begin{Bmatrix} \pm\lambda \\ \pm\lambda \\ \pm(\lambda+1) \end{Bmatrix}$	$\begin{Bmatrix} \pm(\lambda-1) \\ \pm\lambda \\ \pm\lambda \end{Bmatrix}$	$\begin{Bmatrix} \pm 1 \\ 0 \\ \pm 1 \end{Bmatrix}$	$\begin{Bmatrix} \pm 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda, \lambda - 2 \dots -\lambda \\ \lambda, \lambda - 2 \dots -\lambda \\ \lambda, \lambda - 2 \dots -\lambda \end{array} \right\}$

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56-4-39/54

An Asymptotic Selection Rule for the  $\beta$ -Disintegration of Deformed Nuclei

possibilities	matrix elements	$K-\Delta Q-\Delta T$	$\Delta L$	$\Delta \Sigma$	$\Delta n_z$	$\Delta N$
T, A	$\int y \lambda K[\sigma_T]$	$\pm \lambda$	$\begin{cases} \pm(\lambda-1) \\ \pm \lambda \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \pm 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \pm 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$	$\left. \vphantom{\int y \lambda K[\sigma_T]} \right\} \lambda, \lambda-2, \dots, -\lambda$
T	$\int y \lambda K[\sigma_V]$	$\pm \lambda$	$\begin{cases} \pm(\lambda-1) \\ \pm \lambda \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \pm 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \pm 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$	$\left. \vphantom{\int y \lambda K[\sigma_V]} \right\} \lambda, \lambda-2, \dots, -\lambda$

There are 1 table and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A.I. Gertsen  
(Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VOYKHANSKIY, M. Ye.

Probabilities of radiative transitions in odd and odd-odd  
deformed nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.1:118-124  
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Quantum theory) (Nuclei, Atomic)

DZHELEPOV, B.S.; VOYKHANSKIY, M.Ye.; MEDVEDEV, A.I.; UCHEVATKIN, I.F.

On the nature of the 531.8 Kev. level of  $\text{Er}^{167}$ .  
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:789-792 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleeva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent  
AN SSSR (for Dzhelepov).  
(Erbium)  
(Quantum theory)

S/048/61/025/002/013/016  
B117/B212

AUTHOR:

Voykhanskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE:

Electromagnetic transitions of multipolarity  $L = |J_i - J_f| + 1$

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 2, 1961, 283-286

TEXT: The present paper was read at the 11th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy (Riga, January 25 to February 2, 1961). Within the scope of the model investigated, it is by means of the statistical factor  $S(J_i L J_f)$  possible to find a relation between  $T_{1/2}^{(\gamma)}(EL)$  and  $T_{1/2}^{(\gamma)}(ML)$  with the level spins  $J_i, J_f$  participating in the transition. For single body states and for transitions of the type EL the following holds: (4)  
 $S(J_i L J_f) = Z^2 (1_i 1_i 1_f 1_f L/2) / (2J_i + 1)$ . For magnetic multipole transitions, it holds: (5)  $S(J_i L J_f) = Z^2 (1_i + 1J_i 1_f 1_f L/2) / (2J_i + 1)$  if  $J_i = 1_i + 1/2$  and (6)  $S(J_i L J_f) = Z^2 (1_i - 1J_i 1_f 1_f L/2) / (2J_i + 1)$  if  $J_i = 1_i - 1/2$ .

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Electromagnetic transitions ...

S/048/61/025/002/013/016  
B117/B212

The function  $Z(abcd; 1/2 L)$  in formulas (4), (5), and (6) represents a combination of the Racah coefficient  $W(abcd; 1/2 L)$  and the Clebsch-Gordan coefficient (Ref. 3). In the values of the level spin  $J_i, J_f$  and the multipolarity  $L$  are given then the formulas (4)-(6) yield the same result. The statistical numerical values of  $S(J_i L J_f)$  for  $\gamma$ -transitions with  $L = |J_i - J_f|$  are given in Table 1 and those for  $S(J_i L J_f)$  for the  $\gamma$ -transitions of the type EL and ML for the multipolarity  $L = |J_i - J_f| + 1$  are given in Table 2. The mixtures of the type  $M1 + E2$  and  $E1 + M2$  have a special meaning. Considering  $S(J_i L J_f)$  for these transitions leads to various effects, according to the value of the spins  $J_i, J_f$  of initial and final states. 1) At  $J_i = 1/2$  or  $J_f = 1/2$ , but  $J_i \neq J_f$ , the dipole and quadrupole radiation is characterized by the same value of  $S(J_i L J_f)$ . 2) At  $J_i, J_f \neq 1/2$  and  $J_i \neq J_f$  taking into account the statistic factor leads to a greater probability (1.2 to 1.7 times greater) of a dipole radiation and a considerably smaller probability (up to 1/20 and higher) of a quadrupole radiation. For transitions with equal

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Electromagnetic transitions ...

S/048/61/025/002/013/016  
B117/B212

values of the spin  $J_i = J_f$  the consideration of  $S(J_i L J_f)$  shows an opposite effect: The probability of a dipole radiation decreases substantially (down to 1/50 and more), the probability of a quadrupole radiation remains practically unchanged. Table 3 gives numerical values of the statistical factor for the transitions  $J_i = J_f$ . A magnetic multipole radiation  $L = |J_i - J_f|$  is possible for transitions between the following states: Either

$J_i = l_i + 1/2 \rightarrow J_f = l_f - 1/2$ , or  $J_i = l_i - 1/2 \rightarrow J_f = l_f + 1/2$ . Table 4

shows formulas for the dimensionless factor  $M_\mu$  for four possible types of transitions.  $J>$  denotes the largest and  $J<$  the smallest values of  $J_i$  and  $J_f$

It is shown that for magnetic multipole transitions with  $L = |J_i - J_f| + 1$  there is a dependence of the transition probability (according to Moshkovskiy) on the level spin  $J_i$  and  $J_f$  not only in the statistical factor but also in

$M_\mu$ . According to Weisskopf it exists only in the statistical factor. The electric and magnetic multipole transitions  $L_1 = |J_i - J_f|$  and  $L_2 = |J_i - J_f| + 1$  are characterized by the statistical factor  $S(J_i L J_f)$  which differs considerably.  
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ably with the exception of  $J_i = 1/2$  or  $J_f = 1/2$ . The author thanks L. A. Sliv for the interest. There are 4 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad Chemicopharmaceutical Institute)

Таблица 1

Статистический множитель  $S(J_i L J_f)$  для переходов типа  $EL$  и  $ML$  с  $L = |J_i - J_f|$

$J_i$	$J_f$						
	$1/2$	$3/2$	$5/2$	$7/2$	$9/2$	$11/2$	$13/2$
$1/2$	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
$3/2$	2	—	$9/5$	$9/7$	$6/5$	$15/11$	$18/13$
$5/2$	3	$9/5$	—	$9/7$	$10/7$	$50/33$	$225/143$
$7/2$	4	$18/7$	$12/7$	—	$6/5$	$60/33$	$400/143$
$9/2$	5	$30/5$	$80/31$	$9/5$	—	$15/11$	$225/143$
$11/2$	8	$64/11$	$100/33$	$24/11$	$18/11$	—	$18/13$
$13/2$	7	$63/13$	$325/143$	$1215/429$	$315/143$	$21/13$	—

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Таблица 2

Статистический множитель  $S(J_i L J_f)$  для переходов типа  $EL$  и  $ML$   
с  $L = |J_i - J_f| + 1$

$J_i$	$J_f$						
	$1/2$	$3/2$	$5/2$	$7/2$	$9/2$	$11/2$	$13/2$
$1/2$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$3/2$	2	$2/3$	$2/5$	$2/7$	$2/9$	$2/11$	$2/13$
$5/2$	3	$3/5$	$3/35$	$3/7$	$3/11$	$30/143$	$3/13$
$7/2$	4	$3/5$	$6/35$	$1/21$	$30/421$	$60/429$	$30/143$
$9/2$	5	$10/11$	$10/33$	$23/421$	$1/23$	$11/429$	$21/429$
$11/2$	6	$15/13$	$60/143$	$77/429$	$19/143$	$5/143$	$6/143$
$13/2$	7	$7/5$	$7/13$	$21/143$	$69/429$	$7/143$	$1/43$

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Таблица 3

Статистический множитель  $S(JLJ)$  для переходов между состояниями

$L$	$1/2$	$3/2$	$5/2$	$7/2$	$9/2$	$11/2$	$13/2$
1	1	$1/2$	$2/3$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$2/3$	$1/2$
2	—	1	$8/3$	$3/2$	$60/25$	$175/143$	$16/15$

Таблица 4

Выражения для  $M_p$  для четырех возможных видов переходов магнитного типа

$J_i$	$J_f$	$M_p$
$l_i + 1/2$	$l_f - 1/2$	$\left[ \mu_p L - \frac{L}{L+1} \right]^2$
$l_i - 1/2$	$l_f + 1/2$	
$l_i + 1/2$	$l_f + 1/2$	$(J_> + 1)^2 \left[ \mu_p + \frac{2J_< - 1}{L+1} \right]^2$
$l_i - 1/2$	$l_f - 1/2$	$J_<^2 \left[ \mu_p - \frac{2J_> + 3}{L+1} \right]^2$

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VOYKHANSKIY, M.Ye.

Dependence of the probability of gamma-radiation of nuclei on  
the moments of state involved in transitions. Izv.vys.ucheb.  
zav.; fiz. no.3:103-108 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.  
(Gamma rays) (Nuclear reactions)

VOYKHANSKIY, M. YE.

BR

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5914

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A. F. Ioffe

Gamma-luchi (Gamma Rays) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 720 p.  
Errata slip inserted. 3300 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut  
im. A. F. Ioffe.

Resp. Ed.: L. A. Sliv, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Ed. of  
Publishing House: N. K. Zaychik; Tech. Ed.: A. V. Smirnova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for theoretical and experimental  
physicists working in the field of nuclear spectroscopy and in  
related fields where gamma rays are utilized. It may also be  
useful to advanced students of physics.

COVERAGE: The book, representing a symposium of papers whose authors  
are specialists in their areas, attempts to provide the fullest  
possible coverage of theoretical and experimental methods of

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Gamma Rays

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determining nuclear gamma-radiation characteristics, and the use of gamma rays to study matter, particularly nuclear structure. The book contains a large number of tables, graphs, and nomographs and can be used as an encyclopedical manual on gamma rays. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each part.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

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PART 1. NUCLEAR RADIATIVE TRANSITIONS IN A SHELL MODEL (M. Ye. Voykhanskiy)	
Ch. 1. Gamma Radiation of Nuclei	5
Ch. 2. Radiative Transitions in a Single-Particle Shell Model	9
Ch. 3. Formulas and Nomograms For Determining $T_{1/2}^{(\gamma)}$	20

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S/058/62/000/008/015/134  
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Voykhanskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE: Nuclear radiative transitions in the shell model

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 34, abstract 8B242  
(In collection: "Gamma-luchi", Moscow - Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1961,  
5 - 43)

TEXT: The present review (intended primarily for experimenters) contains detailed calculations of the single-particle electromagnetic transition probabilities with tables and nomograms, and a synopsis of selection rules for single-particle and many-particle transitions.

V. Neudachin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1



S/058/62/000/008/016/134  
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Voykhanskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE: Radiative transitions in the generalized nucleus model

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 34 - 35, abstract 8B243  
(In collection: Gamma-luchi, Moscow - Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1961,  
44 - 84)

TEXT: The present review (intended primarily for experimenters) contains detailed formulas for the collective and single-particle transition probabilities in deformed nuclei, and tables of eigenfunctions and energy eigenvalues for the problem of proton motion in a single-particle deformed potential field for shell  $N=5$  (i.e., for nuclei with  $Z > 82$ ). A synopsis of selection rules for asymptotic quantum numbers is given, and tables are compiled for the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.

V. Neudachin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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8/048/61/025/002/015/016  
B117/B212

AUTHORS: Voykhanskiy, M. Ye. and Peker, L. K.

TITLE: Selection rules for beta and gamma transitions on odd-odd nuclei

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 2, 1961, 297-308

TEXT: The present paper was read at the 11th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy (Riga, January 25 to February 2, 1961). It deals with the asymptotic selection rules and their significance for beta and gamma transitions. The authors have shown that transitions in such nuclei exhibit a number of peculiarities, as compared to transitions in nuclei with an odd A. The beta and gamma transitions in odd-odd nuclei may be divided into two groups (Ref. 9). Transitions between states of the same binding scheme

$\Omega_1 = \Omega_{11} \pm \Omega_{21} \rightarrow \Omega_f = \Omega_{1f} \pm \Omega_{2f}$  are called transitions of the first class. Transitions between states of a different binding scheme

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$\Omega_i = \Omega_{1i} \pm \Omega_{2i} \rightarrow \Omega_f = \Omega_{1f} \pm \Omega_{2f}$  are called transitions of the second class by the authors. Experimental data on the beta-transition probability ( $\log ft$ ) in odd-odd nuclei are given in Table 2 for deformed nuclei, and in Table 3 for spherical nuclei. These data are divided into groups according to the transition classes and the order of forbiddenness. They show that beta transitions of the second class are, as a rule, marked by larger  $\log ft$  values. In both classes those transitions are strictly separated which, according to  $\Delta$  (j or l), are allowed or forbidden. At present, an analysis of gamma transitions in even-even nuclei is practically an analysis of isomeric transitions of  $L \geq 2$ . Table 4 gives experimental data for isomeric transitions of the second class in deformed nuclei. In

$^{22}_{11}\text{Na}_{11}$ ,  $^{24}_{11}\text{Na}_{13}$ ,  $^{158}_{65}\text{Tb}_{93}$ ,  $^{174}_{71}\text{Lu}_{103}$ , and  $^{242}_{95}\text{Am}_{147}$ , these transitions connect both interlinks of a doublet. With the exception of gamma transitions in  $^{22}_{11}\text{Na}_{11}$  and  $^{24}_{11}\text{Na}_{13}$ , where there is no forbiddenness, all the other transitions are greatly delayed. This delay may be influenced by the  $\Delta$  forbiddenness should be found for gamma transitions of the second class, with re-

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spect to  $j$  or 1. It is illustrated by data on transition probabilities of the M4-type. In this case, transitions are only forbidden if the binding scheme changes. The established data point to a strong influence of the  $\Delta$  ( $j$  of 1) selection rules for beta and gamma transitions in nuclei with even A. It is therefore possible to apply for the transition characteristic of odd-odd and even-even, deformed and spherical nuclei not only  $I, K, \Omega(I, j)$  but also the quantum numbers  $\Delta(j$  or 1). This conclusion agrees with information in Ref. 8 where it was shown that the introduction of asymptotic quantum numbers  $\Delta, \Sigma$  is of significance for the classification of the moments of state of odd-odd nuclei. The authors thank M. A. Listengarten for discussing the paper. There are 5 tables and 21 references: 8 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gos. universiteta im. A. A. Zhdanova (Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)  
Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad Chemicopharmaceutical Institute)

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Legend to the Tables: 1) parent and daughter nuclei; 2) energy of the daughter-nucleus level; 3) allowed transitions of first class; 4) allowed transitions of second class; 5) once forbidden first-class transitions; 6) once forbidden second-class transitions

Таблица 2\*

β-Переходы в деформированных ядрах с четным A

Исходное и дочернее ядро	$I_1 K_1 \pi_1$	$I_2 K_2 \pi_2$	Энергия уровня дочернего ядра 2 E, keV	lg ft
1	2	3	4	5

3 Разрешенные переходы I класса  $\Omega_1 - \Omega_2 \rightarrow \Omega_1 - \Omega_2$

$^{164}_{87}\text{Ho} \rightarrow ^{164}_{86}\text{Er}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 1 \ + \\ 1 \ 1 \ + \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ 0 \ + \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 91 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.4 \\ 6.7 \end{array} \right.$
$^{166}_{64}\text{Dy} \rightarrow ^{166}_{63}\text{Ho}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 0 \ + \\ 1 \ 1 \ + \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \ + \\ 0 \ 0 \ + \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 428 \\ 0 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.8 \\ 4.7 \end{array} \right.$
$^{178}_{78}\text{Os} \rightarrow ^{178}_{77}\text{Ir}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 1 \ + \\ 1 \ 1 \ + \\ 1 \ 1 \ + \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ 2 \ + \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 93 \\ 1480 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.8 \\ 4.6 \end{array} \right.$
$^{240}_{93}\text{Np} \rightarrow ^{240}_{94}\text{Pu}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 1 \ (\mp) \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \ - \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 597 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.3 \end{array} \right.$

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4 Разрешенные переходы II класса  $\Omega_1 + \Omega_2 \rightarrow \Omega_1 - \Omega_2$

$^{152}_{89}\text{Eu} \rightarrow ^{152}_{60}\text{Sm}$	3	3	-	2	2	-	1531	~10
$^{154}_{61}\text{Eu} \rightarrow ^{154}_{60}\text{Gd}$	3	3	-	2	2	-	1400	~10
$^{160}_{85}\text{Tb} \rightarrow ^{160}_{61}\text{Dy}$	3	3	-	2	2	-	1285	8,1

5 Однократно-запрещенные переходы I класса

$^{165}_{66}\text{Dy} \rightarrow ^{165}_{69}\text{Ho}$	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	7,4
	0	0	+	1	0	-	84	8,0
$^{166}_{69}\text{Ho} \rightarrow ^{166}_{68}\text{Er}$	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	8,1
	0	0	-	0	0	+	1460	7,5
	0	0	-	1	0	(+)	1003	6,8
$^{180}_{73}\text{Ta} \rightarrow ^{180}_{74}\text{W}$	1	0	-	0	0	+	0	6,8
	1	0	-	2	0	+	102	6,5
$^{236}_{93}\text{Np} \rightarrow ^{236}_{94}\text{Pu}$	1	1	-	0	0	+	0	6,8
	1	1	-	2	0	+	44,6	7,1
$^{236}_{93}\text{Np} \rightarrow ^{236}_{92}\text{U}$	1	1	-	0	0	+	0	7,2
	1	1	-	2	0	+	45	7,7
$^{238}_{93}\text{Np} \rightarrow ^{238}_{94}\text{Pu}$	2	2	(±)	2	2	+	1030	6,2
	2	2	(±)	3	2	+	1071	6,6
$^{240}_{98}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{240}_{93}\text{Np}$	0	0	+	1	1	(±)	0	5,7

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$^{240}_{94}\text{Pu} \rightarrow ^{240}_{94}\text{Pu}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 1 \ (+) \\ 1 \ 1 \ (+) \\ 1 \ 1 \ (+) \\ 1 \ 1 \ (+) \\ 1 \ 1 \ (+) \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ 0 \ + \\ 0 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ (2+) \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 43 \\ 858 \\ 900 \\ 942 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,7 \\ 7,2 \\ 8,9 \\ 7,1 \\ 8,8 \end{array} \right\}$
$^{242}_{95}\text{Am} \rightarrow ^{242}_{95}\text{Cm}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \ - \\ 1 \ 0 \ - \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ 0 \ + \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 42 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7,1 \\ 8,8 \end{array} \right\}$
$^{242}_{95}\text{Am} \rightarrow ^{242}_{94}\text{Pu}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \ - \\ 1 \ 0 \ - \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 0 \ + \\ 2 \ 0 \ + \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 44,5 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sim 7,6 \\ 7,3 \end{array} \right\}$
$^{244}_{95}\text{Am} \rightarrow ^{244}_{95}\text{Cm}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 1 \ (-) \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 0 \ + \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sim 8,3 \end{array} \right\}$

6 Однократно-запрещенные переходы II класса

$^{152}_{82}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{152}_{82}\text{Sn}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 3 \ - \\ 3 \ 3 \ - \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \ 2 \ + \\ 3 \ 2 \ + \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1067 \\ 1235 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9,5 \\ 9,7 \end{array} \right\}$
$^{154}_{82}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{154}_{82}\text{Cd}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 3 \ - \\ 3 \ 3 \ - \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \ 2 \ + \\ 3 \ 2 \ + \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 990 \\ 1128 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11,6 \\ 11,0 \end{array} \right\}$

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Selection rules for ...

1 Исходное и конечное ядро	TABLE 3 1, $\pi_1$	2 1, $\pi_1$	3 Энергия уров- ня дочернего ядра E, keV	4 lg $\beta$
1	2	3	4	5
3. Разрешенные переходы 1 класса $1/2^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+ + 0^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+ - 1/2^+$				
$^{10}\text{B}^{12}_7 \rightarrow ^{10}\text{C}^{12}_6$	1 +	0 +	0	4,2
	1 +	2 +	4400	5,1
	1 +	0 +	7080	4,2
$^{10}\text{Ne}^{24}_{14} \rightarrow ^{11}\text{Na}^{24}_{13}$	0 +	1 +	472	4,4
$^{13}\text{Al}^{26}_{13} \rightarrow ^{13}\text{Mg}^{26}_{12}$	0 +	0 +	0	3,5
$^{16}\text{P}^{32}_{17} \rightarrow ^{16}\text{S}^{32}_{16}$	1 +	0 +	0	7,9
$^{16}\text{Si}^{32}_{18} \rightarrow ^{16}\text{P}^{32}_{17}$	0 +	1 +	0	6,7
$^{16}\text{P}^{31}_{19} \rightarrow ^{16}\text{S}^{31}_{18}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,1
$^{17}\text{Cl}^{34}_{17} \rightarrow ^{17}\text{S}^{34}_{16}$	1 +	2 +	2127	4,7
$^{17}\text{Cl}^{34}_{17} \rightarrow ^{17}\text{S}^{34}_{18}$	0 +	0 +	0	3,5
$^{19}\text{K}^{39}_{19} \rightarrow ^{19}\text{Ar}^{39}_{18}$	0 +	0 +	0	3,4
$^{21}\text{Sc}^{42}_{21} \rightarrow ^{20}\text{Ca}^{42}_{20}$	0 +	0 +	0	3,0
$^{21}\text{Sc}^{44}_{23} \rightarrow ^{20}\text{Ca}^{44}_{21}$	3 +	2 +	1130	5,3
$^{23}\text{V}^{46}_{23} \rightarrow ^{23}\text{Ti}^{46}_{22}$	0 +	0 +	0	3,5

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$^{55}_{25}\text{Mn} \rightarrow ^{55}_{25}\text{Mn}$	0 +	0 +	0	3,5
$^{52}_{23}\text{V} \rightarrow ^{52}_{23}\text{V}$	2 +	2 +	1400	5,5
$^{52}_{25}\text{Mn} \rightarrow ^{52}_{25}\text{Mn}$	2 +	2 +	1480	5,3
$^{54}_{27}\text{Co} \rightarrow ^{54}_{27}\text{Co}$	0 +	0 +	0	3,5
$^{54}_{27}\text{Co} \rightarrow ^{54}_{27}\text{Co}$	2 +	2 +	814	6,6
$^{56}_{26}\text{Fe} \rightarrow ^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}$	2 +	2 +	1820	7,5
$^{56}_{26}\text{Fe} \rightarrow ^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}$	2 +	2 +	1330	7,2
$^{60}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{60}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,0
$^{60}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{60}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	2 +	1340	5,0
$^{64}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{64}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,2
$^{64}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{64}_{28}\text{Ni}$	0 +	1 +	0	3,9
$^{66}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{66}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,4
$^{66}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{66}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	2 +	1050	5,0
$^{68}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{68}_{28}\text{Ni}$	0 +	0 +	0	7,8
$^{68}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{68}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,2
$^{68}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{68}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	2 +	1020	5,3
$^{70}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{70}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,1
$^{70}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{70}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	2 +	1038	5,0
$^{70}_{28}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{70}_{28}\text{Ni}$	1 +	0 +	1210	5,0
$^{78}_{34}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^{78}_{34}\text{Se}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,4
$^{80}_{34}\text{Se} \rightarrow ^{80}_{34}\text{Se}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,0

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Selection rules for ...

$^{82}_{45}\text{Br} \rightarrow ^{80}_{36}\text{Kr}$   
 $^{82}_{45}\text{Rb} \rightarrow ^{82}_{36}\text{Kr}$   
 $^{94}_{43}\text{Tc} \rightarrow ^{94}_{42}\text{Mo}$   
 $^{98}_{45}\text{Rh} \rightarrow ^{98}_{44}\text{Ru}$

1 +	0 +	0	5,5
1 +	2 +	020	5,6
1 +	0 +	0	4,3
2 + (3+)	2 +	870	5,4
2 +	2 +	680	4,9

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Selection rules for ...

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Таблица 3 (продолжение)

1 Исходное и конечное ядро	2 $I_i \pi_i$	3 $I_f \pi_f$	4 Энергия уров- ня дочернего ядра E, keV	5 lg ft
	2	3	4	5
$^{104}_{45}\text{Rh} \rightarrow ^{104}_{46}\text{Pd}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,5
	1 +	2 +	556	5,8
$^{106}_{45}\text{Rh} \rightarrow ^{106}_{46}\text{Pd}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,2
	1 +	2 +	513	6,4
$^{106}_{47}\text{Ag} \rightarrow ^{106}_{46}\text{Pd}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,9
	1 +	2 +	513	5,2
$^{108}_{47}\text{Ag} \rightarrow ^{108}_{46}\text{Pd}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,8
	1 +	2 +	430	6,0
$^{108}_{47}\text{Ag} \rightarrow ^{108}_{48}\text{Pd}$	1 +	2 +	1030	4,8
	1 +	0 +	0	4,6
$^{108}_{47}\text{Ag} \rightarrow ^{108}_{48}\text{Cd}$	1 +	2 +	637	6,0
$^{108}_{49}\text{In} \rightarrow ^{108}_{48}\text{Cd}$	2 +	2 +	637	6,0
$^{110}_{47}\text{Ag} \rightarrow ^{110}_{48}\text{Cd}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,1
	1 +	2 +	056	4,5
$^{114}_{49}\text{In} \rightarrow ^{114}_{48}\text{Cd}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,6
	1 +	0 +	0	4,6
$^{114}_{49}\text{In} \rightarrow ^{114}_{50}\text{Sn}$	1 +	2 +	1300	5,7

Card 10/14

S/118/61/025/002/015/016  
B117/B212

Selection rules for ...

$^{116}_{67}\text{In} \rightarrow ^{116}_{68}\text{Sn}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,0
$^{120}_{69}\text{Sb} \rightarrow ^{120}_{70}\text{Sn}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,5
$^{128}_{75}\text{I} \rightarrow ^{128}_{76}\text{Te}$	1 +	2 +	1180	5,5
$^{128}_{75}\text{I} \rightarrow ^{128}_{76}\text{Te}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,2
$^{128}_{75}\text{I} \rightarrow ^{128}_{76}\text{Te}$	1 +	2 +	750	5,7
$^{128}_{75}\text{I} \rightarrow ^{128}_{76}\text{Te}$	1 +	0 +	0	6,1
$^{128}_{75}\text{I} \rightarrow ^{128}_{76}\text{Te}$	1 +	2 +	460	6,3
$^{128}_{75}\text{I} \rightarrow ^{128}_{76}\text{Te}$	1 +	2 +	900	6,6
$^{128}_{75}\text{I} \rightarrow ^{128}_{76}\text{Te}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,8
$^{130}_{75}\text{Cs} \rightarrow ^{130}_{76}\text{Xe}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,1
$^{130}_{75}\text{Cs} \rightarrow ^{130}_{76}\text{Xe}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,9
$^{140}_{81}\text{Pr} \rightarrow ^{140}_{82}\text{Ce}$	1 +	0 +	0	4,3

4 Разрешенные переходы II класса  $f_1 + f_2 - a \rightarrow f_1 - f_2$

$^{14}_{7}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{14}_{7}\text{N}$	0 +	1 +	0	9,0
$^{14}_{8}\text{O} \rightarrow ^{14}_{7}\text{N}$	0 +	1 +	0	7,6
$^{18}_{10}\text{Ne} \rightarrow ^{18}_{9}\text{F}$	0 +	1 +	0	2,9
$^{18}_{9}\text{F} \rightarrow ^{18}_{10}\text{O}$	1 +	0 +	0	3,6

Card 11/14

Selection rules for ...

S/118/61/025/002/015/016  
B117/B212

$^{22}_{11}\text{Na} \rightarrow ^{22}_{10}\text{Ne}$	3 +	2 +	1280	7,3
$^{24}_{11}\text{Na} \rightarrow ^{24}_{10}\text{Ne}$	4 +	3 +	5230	6,8
$^{28}_{13}\text{Al} \rightarrow ^{28}_{12}\text{Mg}$	3 +	2 +	1790	4,9
$^{28}_{13}\text{Al} \rightarrow ^{28}_{11}\text{Si}$	(3 +)	2 +	1790	4,9
$^{30}_{13}\text{P} \rightarrow ^{30}_{12}\text{Si}$	1 +	0 +	0	5,0
$^{30}_{13}\text{P} \rightarrow ^{30}_{16}\text{S}$	1 +	2 +	2240	5,4
$^{34}_{17}\text{Cl} \rightarrow ^{34}_{16}\text{S}$	3 +	2 +	2127	6,1
$^{38}_{19}\text{K} \rightarrow ^{38}_{18}\text{Ar}$	3 +	2 +	2150	5,0
$^{48}_{23}\text{V} \rightarrow ^{48}_{22}\text{Ti}$	4 +	4 +	2310	6,1
$^{54}_{25}\text{Mn} \rightarrow ^{54}_{24}\text{Cr}$	3 +	2 +	835	6,1

Card 12/14

Selection rules for ...

S/118/61/025/002/015/016  
B117/B212

Таблица 3 (окончание)

1 Исходное и дочернее ядро	2 $I_i \pi_i$	3 $I_f \pi_f$	4 Энергия уровня дочернего ядра E, keV	5 lg ft
1	2	3	4	5
$^{200}_{81}\text{Tl} \rightarrow ^{200}_{80}\text{Hg}$	2 -	2 +	368	7,8
$^{208}_{81}\text{Tl} \rightarrow ^{208}_{82}\text{Pb}$	0 -	0 +	0	5,2
$^{212}_{81}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{212}_{82}\text{Bi}$	0 +	1 -	0	6,6
$^{214}_{81}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{214}_{82}\text{Bi}$	0 +	1 -	0	6,5
$^{214}_{81}\text{Bi} \rightarrow ^{214}_{82}\text{Po}$	1 -	0 +	0	7,0

Card 13/14

Selection rules for ...

S/118/61/025/002/015/016

B117/B212

Таблица 4  
Измеренные переходы II класса в деформированных .  
почти-почтиных ядрах

Ядро	$T_{1/2}$	$E_{\gamma}$ keV	Тип перехода	$\Delta K - L$	$F = \frac{T_{\text{исп}}}{T_{\text{теор}}}$
$^{22}_{11}\text{Na}_{11}$	$0,220 \cdot 10^{-8}$ сек	593	E2	1	$\sim 10^3$
$^{24}_{11}\text{Na}_{13}$	0,02 сек	472	M3	0	$\sim 1$
$^{152}_{63}\text{Eu}_{89}$	> 0,2 час	50	M3	0	$> 5 \cdot 10^4$
$^{154}_{61}\text{Th}_{91}$	5,0 час	88,4	E3	0	$\sim 10^3$
$^{158}_{61}\text{Th}_{97}$	11 сек	111	M3	0	$\sim 10^3$
$^{160}_{67}\text{Ho}_{93}$	> 5 час	60	E3	0	$> 10^3$
$^{174}_{71}\text{Lu}_{103}$	165 дц	50	M3	2	$10^3$
$^{242}_{95}\text{Am}_{147}$	152 год	48,6	E4	1	$\sim 10^3$

Card 14/14

VOYKHANSKIY, M. Ye.

VOYKHANSKIY, M. Ye.

Selection rules for electromagnetic transitions in deformed nuclei.  
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 33 no.4:1004-1009 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy Institut im. Gertsena.  
(Nuclei, Atomic)



*Uoy Khzanskiy M.Ye.*

~~VOYKHANSKIY M.Ye.~~

Asymptotic selection rules for the beta decay of deformed nuclei.  
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 33 no.4:1054-1056 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.I. Gertsena.  
(Nuclei, Atomic--Decay)

VOYKHANSKIY, M. Ye. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "On principles  
for the selection of Beta and Gamma transitions in <sup>deformed</sup> strained nuclei."  
Len, 1958. 10 pp. (Min of Higher Education. Len State Ped Inst  
im A. I. Gertsen. Chair of Theoretical Physics.)  
100 copies.  
(KL, 8-58, 103)

44950

8/048/63/027/001/039/043  
B108/B180

24,6410

AUTHOR: Voykhanskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE: The probabilities of radiation transitions in odd and odd-odd deformed nuclei

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27 no. 1, 1963, 118-124

TEXT: The formulas derived by S. Nilsson for the probability of radiative transitions involve very cumbersome computations. The internal wave functions of the deformed nucleus were represented as an expansion with respect to the eigenfunctions of the isotropic harmonic oscillator. The present paper is based on a representation through the asymptotic quantum numbers  $n_z, n_\phi, \Delta, \Sigma$  which are associated with the anisotropic harmonic oscillator. It results in the expansion  $\chi_{N\Omega} = \sum_{n_z, n_\phi} A_{n_z, n_\phi} \psi_{n_z, n_\phi, \Delta, \Sigma}$  (cf. also

A. Rasey. Phys. Rev., 109, 949 (1958)). The radiative transitions are

Card 1/3

S/048/63/027/001/039/043  
B108/B180

The probabilities of radiation ...

considered with the aid of these wave functions. In this representation the selection rules can be introduced more easily than in Nilsson's calculations and the resulting expressions are simpler. Results: the transition probability for odd nuclei is

$$w_{\gamma}(EL) = \frac{\ln 2}{T(\gamma)} = \frac{2(L+1)}{L(2L+1)} \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \frac{1 - (|k| - \frac{1}{2}L)^2}{(L+k)! (L-k)!} \times \\ \times \frac{E_{\gamma}^{2L+1}}{\hbar (A m_0)^L (mc^2)^L} |C_{L, K_1, L, K_2}^{J, K_1}|^2 G_{EL}^2. \quad (25)$$

(transition with multipolarity EL from the state  $I_1, \Omega_1 = K_1, \pi_1, N_1, n_{z1}, \Lambda_1, \Sigma_1$  into the state  $I_f, \Omega_f$ ).  $\xi_L$  is a factor accounting for the recoil effect.

$$G_{EL} = \sum_{n_{z1}, n_{zf}} \delta_{n_{z1}, n_{zf} + L - |K_1|} \sum_{\Lambda_1, \Lambda_f} \delta_{\Lambda_1, \Lambda_f + L} \sum_{\Sigma_1, \Sigma_f} \delta_{\Sigma_1, \Sigma_f} \times \\ \times A_{n_{z1}, \Sigma_1} A_{n_{zf}, \Sigma_f} \left[ \langle n_{z1} | e^{L-|K_1|} | n_{zf} \rangle - \frac{3-2s}{9} \delta_{n_{z1}, n_{zf}} \right] \times \langle n_{zf}, \Lambda_f | \rho^{(L)} | n_{z1}, \Lambda_1 \rangle \quad (22)$$

Card 2/3

S/048/63/027/001/039/043  
B1Q8/B18Q

The probabilities of radiation ...

For an odd-odd nucleus, the reduced transition probability differs from that of an odd nucleus only by a factor of  $\int \chi_{\Omega_f}^* \chi_{\Omega_i} d\tau_1$ , which contains the wave functions of the nucleon not involved in the transition. The factor  $G_{EL}$  for odd-odd nuclei has the form

$$G_{EL} = \sum_{n_i, n_f} \delta_{n_i, n_f + L - |k| - m} \sum_{\Lambda_i, \Lambda_f} \delta_{\Lambda_i, \Lambda_f, |k|} \sum_{\Sigma_i, \Sigma_f} \delta_{\Sigma_i, \Sigma_f} \times \quad (29)$$

$$\times A_{n_i, \Sigma_i} A_{n_f, \Sigma_f} \left[ \langle n_i | s^{L-|k|} | n_f \rangle - \frac{3-2s}{9} \delta_{n_i, n_f} \delta_{L, s} \right] \times$$

$$\times \langle n_i, \Lambda_i | p^{L-|k|} | n_f, \Lambda_f \rangle.$$

The corresponding formulas for magnetic transitions will be published in a later paper. This paper was read at the 12. Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Leningrad, January 26 - February 2, 1962. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

VOYKHANSKIY, M. YE.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Beta-Decay  
Nuclear Physics - Hydrogen Isotope

Jun 49

"The Problem of Beta-Disintegration of  $H^3$ ," M. Ye. Voykhanskiy, B. S. Dzhelepov, L. A. Sliv, Lenin-grad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 5

All "mirror" nuclei, type  $M_Z^{2Z+1}$ , form a compact group of permissible beta-emitters; their theory concerns properties of type  $M_Z^{2Z-1}$  beta-emitters, upper limits of which change from 13 keV to 5,000 keV and the period from one second to  $4 \cdot 10^9$  seconds. Submitted by Acad P. I. Lukirskiy, 13 Apr 49.

50/49T87

VOYKHANSKIY, M. Ye.

Electromagnetic transitions of multipolarity  $L = |J_i - J_f| + 1$   
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.2:283-286 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.  
(Nuclei, Atomic)

VOYKHANSKIY, M. Ya.; PEKER, L.K.

Selection rules for  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  transitions in odd-odd nuclei.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.2:297-308 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A. A. Zhdanova i Leningradskiy  
khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.  
(Nuclei, Atomic)



L 06496-67 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP7000460

SOURCE CODE:

UR/0367/66/004/001/0066/0071

VOYKHANSKIY, M. Ye.; LISTENGARTEN, M. A.; FERESIN, A. P.

"Problem of Penetration Effects in Internal Conversion"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika; July, 1966; pp 66-71

ABSTRACT: Anomalies in internal conversion coefficients are connected with the difference in the selection rules for  $\gamma$ '-transitions and conversion transitions, due to the penetration of an electron into the nucleus. In cases when the first terms in the expansion of the penetration conversion matrix elements are negligible, higher terms play a significant role, and selection rules with respect to asymptotic quantum numbers are obtained for them. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 37,330]

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TOPIC TAGS: gamma transition, nuclear physics

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 07Jul65 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 *hxc*

L 22925-66

ACC NR: AP6007681

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0059/0059

AUTHOR: Konstantinov, V. N.; Semenov, V. G.; Voykhanskiy, P. G.; Fedoseyev, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Unit for longitudinal orientation of a polymer film. Class 39, No. 178483  
[Announced by the Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Chemical Machinery (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 59

TOPIC TAGS: film processing, photographic equipment

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a unit for the longitudinal orientation of polymer films. The machine is equipped with one set of retarding rolls and another set of pulling rolls. To reduce the transverse shrinkage of the film and control its deformation rate, an orientation roll, which can be heated up, is installed between both the pulling and retarding rolls and equipped with a mechanism for moving the film in the vertical plane. [LD]

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65/

film processing

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.017.4

VOYKHANSKIY, Ye.D., insh.

Mounting four-jaw chucks on the tailstock of lathes. Mashinostroitel'  
no.2:33-34 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Chucks)

Voykhanskiy, Ye.D.

AUTHOR: Voykhanskiy, Ye.D., Engineer

117-2-17/29

TITLE: Fixture for Attaching a Four-Jaw Chuck on a Tailstock (Ustanovka chetyrekhkulachkovogo patrona na zadney babke stanka)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, # 2, p 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described fixture - used at the plant "Ekonomayzer" - serves for attaching four-jaw chucks on lathe tailstocks. The four-jaw chucks provide a more rigid hold than the usual tailstock center and so relieve the vibration of the workpiece, which permits better utilization of the lathe capacity. This fixture also eliminates some operations, which can be seen in the example of machining a 1550 mm long, 270 mm diameter supercharger gear which formerly had to be positioned on a boring tool for milling the face surfaces, then to be removed and positioned on the indexing plate for indexing. Then the center holes had to be drilled on a radial drilling or a boring machine, and only after that could the gear blank be positioned on a lathe for further machining. The tailstock fixture for four-jaw chuck has made all these operations unnecessary.

There is 1 drawing.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

YERMILOV, Valentin Georgiyevich; VOYKHANSKIY, Ye.A., redaktor; DIZHUR, I.M.  
redaktor izdatel'stva; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Regulating steam distribution in marine steam powered machinery]  
Regulirovanie paroraspredeleniya sudovykh parovykh mashin. Moskva,  
Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 129 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Steam engineering) (Marine engines)

VOYKIN, G., slesar'

Increasing the durability of plunger pairs of pump and injector units. Avt.transp. 37 no.4:49-50 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Avtotransportnaya kontora No.5 avtotresta Glavleningradstroya.  
(Diesel engines--Fuel systems)

VOYKIN, L. M., Cand Biol Sci (diss)-- "Forms of phosphates, the absorption and transformation of phosphorus fertilizers in the soils of the Tatar ASSR".  
Kazan', 1959. 17 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State U im V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin), 150 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 128)

Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82096

Author : Madanov, P.V.; Voykin, L.M.

Inst : Kazan Univ.

Title : Absorption of  $\text{PO}_4$  Anion by Some Soils of the Tatar Region.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kazansk un-ta, 1956, 116, No 5, 175-180

Abstract: Black earth and podzolic types of soil in the Tatar region had a high absorption capacity for water soluble phosphates ( $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ), especially carbonates of black earth and cinnamon-gray soils. Strongly podzolic soils had the smallest absorbing capacity. The

Card : 1/2



Voykin, L.M.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91621

Author : Voykin, L.M.

Inst : Kazan University

Title : Influence of Pre-Sowing Treatment of Seeds with  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  Solution on the Yield of Spring Wheat.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kazansk, un-ta, 1957, 117, No 2, 250-253.

Abstract : The moistening of Lutescens 62 spring wheat seeds (laboratory tests) in  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  solution of 0.1 N concentration caused a boost in the above-ground and root mass of the crop by 14 - 16% in comparison with the control (moistening in water). In the field experiments of 1954 - 1956, the same treatment increased the yield, averaging 1.04 centner/hectare or 10.2% in three years. -- M.V. Dranishnikov.

Card 1/1

**Voykov, V. I.**  
 USSR/Chemistry      Synthesis  
 Card : 1/1  
 Authors : Petrov, A. D., Ponomarenko, V. A., and Voykov, V. I.  
 Title : Synthesis and properties of alpha- and gamma-methylallyl silanes  
 Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Khim. Nauk., 3, 504 - 510, May - June 1954  
 Abstract : The synthesis of alpha- and gamma-methylallyl silanes in accordance with the Grignard-Wuertz reactions and by the utilization of crotyl halides, which calls for the study of the allyl regrouping of the halides, is described. The ability of these new type alkenyl silanes (with H-atoms in the silicon) to rhodanize in the case of diluted solutions was determined by their chemical properties. The physical properties of these unsaturated hydrocarbon silicates compared with the properties of homologous olefins, are given in a table. Eight references: 5 USSR, 3 USA. Table, graphs.  
 Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Org. Chemistry  
 Submitted : July 17, 1953

VOYKIN, A.M., inzhener; TUROV, M.G., inzhener.

Principles of working out the technical designs of building  
machinery parts and units. Stroil. i dor. mashinostr. 1 no. 4:33-34  
Ap '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Building machinery)

VOYKIN, L.M.

MADANOV, P.V.; VOYKIN, L.M.

Modified Kappen's method for determining the sum of exchangeable  
bases as applicable to Chernozem soils. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 114 no.1:69-  
72 '54. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya.  
(Tatar A.S.S.R. Soils Analysis)  
(Calcium) (Magnesium)

VOYKIN, L.M.

MADANOV, P.V.; VOYKIN, L.M.

Method for determining the sum of exchangeable bases (Ca and Mg)  
in carbonaceous soils. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 114 no.1:73-78 '54.  
(MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya.  
(Soils--Analysis) (Calcium) (Magnesium)

MADANOV, P.V., prof.; VOYKIN, L.M., assistant; VOZOVIK, I.S., inzh.

Plow attachment for the placement of mineral fertilizers at the  
time of plowing. Zemledelie 7 no.12:80-81 D '59.  
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Ul'yanova-  
Lenina (for Madanov, Voykin). 2. Kazanskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'-  
skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Vozovik).  
(Plows--Attachments) (Fertilizer spreaders)

*Voykin, L.M.*  
USSR/Soil Cultivation. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils.

J-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1958, 1214.

Author : Madanov, P.V., Voykin, L.M.

Inst :

Title : A Simplified Method for Determining the Total of Exchanged Alkali-Earth Bases in Non-Carbonate Chernozems.

Orig Pub: Pochvovedeniye, 1956, No 12, 80-82.

Abstract: The offered method is based upon an irreversible reaction, occurring between the exchanged alkali-earth bases of earth and 0.1 normal  $K_2C_2O_4$  with formation of insoluble  $CaC_2O_4$  and  $MgC_2O_4$ , which leads to a reduction in the concentration of  $K_2C_2O_4$  in the solution, in a quantity equivalent to the total of the exchanged Ca and Mg of the soil. Ten grams of soil, ground and forced through a one-mm. sieve, are put in a 350 ml. retort; then 250 ml. of 0.1 normal  $K_2C_2O_4$  are added, the solution is shaken up for an hour and left to sit for 24 hours with

Card : 1/2

-5-

USSR/Soil Cultivation. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils.

J-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1958, 1214.

periodic shakings. It is filtered through a double filter, and to 50 ml. of the filtrate 20 ml. of 10%  $H_2SO_4$  solution and 0.3 g. of activated carbon are added. This is heated (while being stirred) almost to the boiling point and filtered; the precipitate on the filter is washed in a 10%  $H_2SO_4$  solution. The filtrate is heated to boiling point and titrated with 0.1 normal  $KMnO_4$  until it is pale rose in color. The results achieved by this method with 33 specimens of leached and fertile chernozems of the Volga-Kama wooded steppe agree with those attained by the K.K. Gedroyts method.

Card : 2/2

-6-



VOYKIN, L.M.

MADANOV, P.V.; VOYKIN, L.M.

~~Simplified method~~ for determining the amount of alkali bases in  
some noncarbonaceous Chernozem soils. Pochvovedenie no.12:80-82  
D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Chernozem soils--Analysis)

Voykin, L.M.

MADANOV, P.V.; VOYKIN, L.M.

Absorption of the  $PO_4$  anion by some soils of Tatarstan. Uch.  
zap. Kaz. un. 116 no. 5: 175-180 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya.  
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Soil absorption)  
(Phosphates)

Войков, Е. А.

Войков, Е. А. On a method of increasing the accuracy of  
the method of prediction of the results of the

the method of prediction of the results of the

DOBZHITSKIY, Yan. [Dobrzycki, Jan]; KATS, V.M. [translator];  
KARTASHOV, A.K., red.; VOYKOVA, A.A., red.

[Juice purification in sugar manufacture. Translated from  
the Polish] Ochistka sokov v sakharnom proizvodstve. Mo-  
skva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 206 p.  
(MIRA 17:9)

VELIKAYA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna; SUKHODOL, Viktoriya Fominichna;  
TOMASHEVICH, Vladimir Konstantinovich. SMIRNOV, V.A.,  
prof., retsenzent; MALCHENKO, A.L., prof., retsenzent;  
FERTMAN, G.I., prof., retsenzent; VOYKOVA, A.A., red.

[General methods of control in fermentation industries]  
Obshchie metody kontrolya brodil'nykh proizvodstv. Mo-  
skva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 273 p.  
(MIRA 17:9)

VOYKOVA, A.A., redaktor; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Canning industry; mechanization and organization of production in canning factories] Konservnaia promyshlennost'; mekhanizatsiia i organizatsiia proizvodstva na konservnykh i ovoshchesushil'nykh zavodakh. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol. 2 1956. 161 p.

(MIRA 10:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti.

(Canning and preserving)

*VOYKOVA, A.A.*  
KHENMAN, R.S. [Hannan, R.S.]; RAYSKAYA, M.G. [translator]; CHERNYAYEV, N.D.  
[translator]; BOGACHEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.senok, red.; VOYKOVA, A.A.,  
red.; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Scientific and technological problems involved in using ionizing  
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